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Loftie, W. J. Guide to Tower of London.
1888

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AUTHORISED GUIDE TO THE TOWER OF LONDON.

ABRIDGED.

SECOND EDITION, REVISED;

BY

W. J. LOFTIE,

*B.A., F.S.A.; Author of "A History of London," "Memorials of the Savoy,"
&c., &c.*



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PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,
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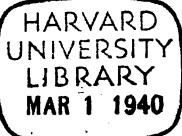
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THE TOWER OF LONDON.

GENERAL SKETCH.

THE Tower of London was founded in 1078, by William the Conqueror, for the purpose of protecting and controlling the city. To make room for his chief buildings he removed two bastions of the old wall of London, and encroached slightly upon the civic boundaries. Part therefore of the Tower is in London, and part in Middlesex, but it forms, with its surrounding fortifications, a precinct in itself which belongs neither to the city nor the county. It covers an area of 18 acres within the Garden rails.

The present buildings are partly of the Norman period ; but architecture of almost all the styles which have flourished in England may be found within the walls. It is well to remember that though the Tower is no longer a place of great military strength it has in time past been a fortress, a palace, and a prison, and to view it rightly we must regard it in this threefold aspect.

It was first built as a fortress, and has a central Keep, called the "White Tower." The Inner Ward is defended by a wall, flanked by thirteen towers, the entrance to it being on the south side under the Bloody Tower. The Outer Ward is defended by a second wall, flanked by six towers on the river face, and by three semicircular bastions on the north face. A Ditch or "Moat,"

now dry, encircles the whole, crossed at the south-western angle by a stone bridge, leading to the "Byward Tower" from the "Middle Tower," a gateway which had formerly an outwork, called the "Lion Tower."

The Tower was occupied as a palace by all our Kings and Queens down to Charles II. It was the custom for each monarch to lodge in the Tower before his coronation, and to ride in procession to Westminster through the city. The Palace buildings stood eastward of the "Bloody Tower."

The security of the walls made it convenient as a State prison, the first known prisoner being Ralf Flambard, Bishop of Durham, who had been active under William Rufus in pushing on the buildings. From that time the Tower was seldom without some captive, English or foreign, of rank and importance.

In the Tudor period the "Green" within the Tower was used on very rare occasions for executions.* Condemned prisoners were usually beheaded on

Tower Hill.

Emerging from the Mark Lane railway station, the visitor obtains an excellent view of the great fortress. Within the railed space of Trinity Square, the first permanent scaffold on Tower Hill was set up in the reign of Edward III, but the first execution recorded here was that of Sir Simon Burley in 1388. Here also were beheaded, among others, Dudley, the minister of Henry VII (1510), his son, the Duke of Northumberland (1553), his grandson,

* See Page 25.

Lord Guildford Dudley (1554), Cromwell, Earl of Essex (1540), More and Fisher (1535), Surrey (1547), and his son, Norfolk (1572), Strafford (1641), and Archbishop Laud (1645), and the Scotch lords in 1716, 1746, and 1747, the last being Simon, Lord Lovat.

The Tower moat is immediately before us. It is drained and used as a parade ground. Beyond it, as we approach the entrance, we have a good view of the fortifications. On the extreme left are the Brass Mount and North Bastions. In the middle is Legge's Mount. To the right is the entrance gateway. The highest building behind is the White Tower, easily distinguished by its four turrets. In front of it are the Devereux, Beauchamp, and Bell Towers, the residences of the Lieutenant of the Tower and of the Yeoman Gaoler being in the gabled and red tiled houses between the last two. From one of these windows Lady Jane Greysaw her husband's headless body brought in from Tower Hill, by the route we now traverse; and the leads are still called Queen Elizabeth's Walk, as she used them during her captivity in 1554.

The Lion Tower

stood where the Ticket Office and Refreshment Room are now. Here the visitor obtains a pass which admits him to see the Regalia, or Crown Jewels, and another for the Armoury. In the Middle Ages and down to 1834 the Royal Menagerie was lodged in a number of small buildings near the Lion Tower, whence its name was derived, and the saying arose, "seeing the lions," for a visit to the Tower.

The Middle Tower

was originally built by Henry III, but has been entirely refaced. Through its archway we reach the stone bridge, which had formerly in the centre a drawbridge of wood. We next reach

The Byward Tower,

the great Gatehouse of the Outer Ward. It is in part the work of Henry III, and in part that of Richard II. Observe the vaulting and the dark recesses on the southern side. We pass on the left

The Bell Tower,

which may safely be attributed to the reign of King John. Here Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, was imprisoned by Henry VIII, and the Princess Elizabeth by her sister, Queen Mary. The "Curtain Wall," of great antiquity, is pierced by the windows of the Lieutenant's Lodgings, now called "The Queen's House," and one of these windows lights the Council Chamber, where Guy Fawkes and his fellow conspirators were tried and condemned, 1605.

The Traitors' Gate,

with St. Thomas's Tower, is now on our right. Observe the masonry which supports the wide span of the arch. This gate, when the Thames was more of a highway than it is at present, was often used as an entrance to the Tower. St. Thomas'

Tower was built by Henry III, and contains a small chapel or oratory dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury. In later times it was found convenient as a landing place for prisoners who had been tried at Westminster; and here successively Edward Duke of Buckingham (1521), Sir Thomas More, Queen Anne Boleyn, Cromwell Earl of Essex, Queen Katharine Howard (1542), Seymour Duke of Somerset (1551), Lady Jane Grey, the Princess (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth, Devereux Earl of Essex (1601), and James Duke of Monmouth, passed under the arch on their way to a prison or the scaffold. Opposite is

The Bloody Tower,

which is believed to derive its name from the suicide in it of Henry Percy, eighth Earl of Northumberland, in 1585. Under this Tower we enter the Inner Ward. It dates from the reigns of Edward III and Richard II, and was called by its present name as early as 1597, being popularly believed to be the scene of the murder of Edward V and his brother the Duke of York, as well as of Henry VI. It was originally known as the Garden Tower, as its upper storey opens on that part of the parade ground which was formerly the Constable's Garden. Here Sir Walter Raleigh was allowed to walk during his long imprisonment, and could sometimes converse over the wall with the passers-by. Observe the grooves for working the massive portcullis, which was raised by chains and a

windlass. These still exist on the upper floor. Immediately adjoining the gateway on the east is the

Wakefield Tower.

Its lower storey is the oldest building next to the Keep; it was, with the Lanthorn (rebuilt on the old foundation in 1884-5) and Cold Harbour Towers, part of the original Norman plan. The upper storey was rebuilt by Henry III, who made it the entrance to his palace on the east. The Great Hall, memorable as the scene of Anne Boleyn's trial, adjoined it, but was pulled down during the Commonwealth. In 1360 the records of the kingdom, which had previously been kept in the White Tower, were removed here, and this is called in ancient surveys sometimes the Record, and sometimes the Hall Tower. The present name is said to be derived from the imprisonment of Yorkists after the Lancastrian victory at Wakefield in 1460. It is used now for the safe keeping and exhibition of

The Crown Jewels.

The visitor who has obtained a ticket passes up a short stair and finds himself in a well-lighted circular apartment in the Wakefield Tower. The deep window recess opposite the door was fitted up as a small chapel, with Aumbry, Piscina, and Sedilia. Tradition says that Henry VI used it for his devotions when a prisoner in the Tower, and was here murdered. In the centre, in a large double case, are arranged the splendid objects

which form the English Regalia. The following are the most remarkable :—

The Crown of Queen Victoria. It occupies the highest place in the case. It was constructed in 1838 for her Majesty's coronation, the principal jewels being taken from older crowns and the royal collection. Among them, observe the large ruby given to the Black Prince in Spain in 1367. Henry V wore it in his helmet at Agincourt. With seventy-five large brilliants it forms a Maltese cross on the front of the diadem. Immediately below it is a splendid sapphire, purchased by George IV. Seven other sapphires and eight emeralds, all of large size, with many hundred diamonds, decorate the band and arches, and the cross on the summit is formed of a rose cut sapphire and four very fine brilliants. The whole contains about 2,700 diamonds, and many other jewels, and weighs thirty-nine ounces and five penny-weights.

The Crown made for the coronation of Mary of Modena, the second wife of James II. This is probably one of the oldest of the crowns, and contains some fine jewels.

The Crown made for Queen Mary II, for her coronation with William III.

St. Edward's Crown, which appears to be the model by which all the later crowns have been fashioned. It was made for the coronation of Charles II.

The Prince of Wales's coronet.

The Orb, of gold, with a cross and bands of jewels.

St. Edward's Staff, a sceptre of gold, 4 feet

7 inches in length, surmounted by an orb which is supposed to contain a fragment of the true cross.

The Royal Sceptre.

The Sceptre of Equity, surmounted by a dove.

Small sceptres, one of ivory.

Besides these magnificent regal emblems, which chiefly date from the Restoration, when the places of the ancient objects, destroyed during the Commonwealth, were supplied as nearly as possible, observe, also—

A gold Anointing Spoon, the sole relic of the ancient regalia.

The Eagle, for the anointing oil.

The Golden Salt-cellar, a model of the White Tower.

The Baptismal Font, used at the christening of the Sovereign's children, of silver, double gilt.

The Sacramental Plate used at the coronation.

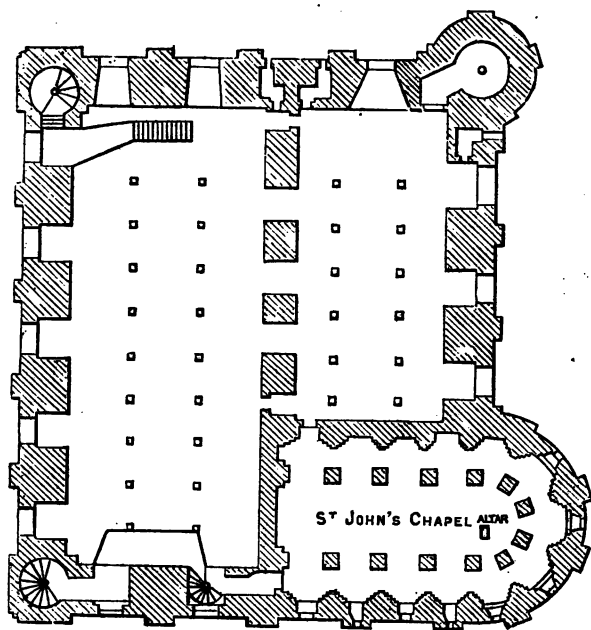
A large silver-gilt wine-fountain, of good workmanship, presented to Charles II by the Corporation of Plymouth.

In a case in the large recess, *Curtana*, the Sword of Mercy, pointless, the blade 40 inches long.

Two Swords of Justice.

In the cases in the recesses are also exhibited the insignia of the British and Indian orders of Knighthood, their collars, stars, and badges.

Leaving the Wakefield Tower, we ascend the slope and turn to the right, near the site of what was the Cold Harbour Tower, a name the exact meaning of which is unknown. The original Jewel House was behind it to the east, forming with the south side of the White Tower, and



WHITE TOWER.
Plan of Middle Floor.

portions of the palace, a small courtyard, in which some remains of the ancient buildings may still be traced. We now reach a doorway made in the reign of Henry VIII in the western wall of the

White Tower,

or Keep, the oldest part of the whole fortress.

The Conqueror, before he entered London, formed a camp, eastward of the city, and probably on part of the ground now occupied by the Tower. Immediately after his coronation he commenced the works here. At first, no doubt, they consisted of a ditch and palisade, and were formed partly on the lower bastions of the old City Wall, first built by the Romans, and rebuilt in 885 by King Alfred. The work of building the Keep was entrusted to Gundulf, a monk of Bec, in Normandy, who was shortly afterwards made Bishop of Rochester, and who probably commenced operations in 1078. In 1097, under William Rufus, the works were still going on and the inner ward was enclosed. A great storm in 1091 damaged the outworks. Ralf Flambard, Bishop of Durham, being imprisoned in the Tower by Henry I, contrived to escape, 1101. During the wars between Stephen and Matilda, the Earl of Essex was constable of the Tower, and obtained a grant even of the City of London from the Empress. When he fell into Stephen's hands the Tower formed his ransom, and the citizens regained their ancient liberty. When Richard I was absent on the Crusade, his regent, Longchamp, resided in the Tower, of which he greatly enlarged the precincts by trespasses on the land of the city and of

St. Katharine's Hospital. He surrendered the Tower to the citizens, led by John, in 1191. The church of St. Peter was in existence before 1210, and the whole Tower was held in pledge for the completion of Magna Charta in 1215 and 1216. In 1240 Henry III had the chapel of St. John decorated with painting and stained glass, and the royal apartments in the Keep were whitewashed, as well as the whole exterior. In the reign of Edward III it begins to assume its modern name, as "La Blanche Tour." During the wars with France many illustrious prisoners were lodged here, as David, King of Scots; John, King of France; Charles of Blois, and John de Vienne, governor of Calais, and his twelve brave burgesses. In the Tower Richard II signed his abdication, 1399. The Duke of Orleans, taken at Agincourt, was lodged by Henry V in the White Tower. From that time the Beauchamp Tower was more used as a prison, but it is probable that some of the Kentish rebels, taken with Wyatt in 1554, slept in the recesses of the crypt of the Chapel, long known as Queen Elizabeth's Armoury. In 1663, and later years down to 1709, structural repairs were carried out under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren, who replaced the Norman window openings with others of a classical character. Remains of four old windows are visible on the south side. A few years ago some disfiguring annexes and sheds were removed, as well as an external staircase of wood, which led up from the old Horse Armoury and entered the crypt by a window.

The White Tower is somewhat irregular in plan,

for though it looks so square from the river its four sides are all of different lengths, and three of its corners are not right angles. The side towards which we approach is 107 feet from north to south. The south side measures 118 feet. It has four turrets at the corners, three of them square, the fourth, that on the north-east, being circular. From floor to battlements it is 90 feet in height. The original entrance was probably on the south side, and high above the ground, being reached as usual in Norman castles by an external stair which could be easily removed in time of danger. Another or the same entrance led from an upper storey of the palace. The interior is of the plainest and sternest character. Every consideration is postponed to that of obtaining the greatest strength and security. The outer walls vary in thickness from 15 feet in the lower to 11 in the upper storey. The whole building is crossed by one wall, which rises from base to summit and divides it into a large western and a smaller eastern portion. The eastern part is further subdivided by a wall which cuts off St. John's Chapel, its crypt, and its subcrypt, each roof of which is massively vaulted. There is no vaulting but a wooden floor between the storeys of the other part. There are several comparatively modern entrances, the first we approach having been constructed in the sixteenth century.

This entrance leads to a staircase in the thickness of the wall on the south side, by which we approach the Chapel. A brass plate on the right refers to some children's bones found in the reign of Charles II. They were identified, some-

what conjecturally, with the remains of Edward V and his brother who disappeared so mysteriously at the accession of Richard III, and were removed to Westminster Abbey in 1678. Ascending the stair we come to the passage which led from the palace to

The Chapel of St. John.

The chapel is the largest and most complete now remaining in any Norman castle, and must have seen the devotions of William the Conqueror and his family. It is 55 feet 6 inches long by 31 feet wide, and 32 feet high, and is vaulted with a plain arch. There are four massive columns on either side and four in the apse. The south aisle, as we have seen, communicated with the palace, and an upper aisle, or gallery, similarly opened into the

State Apartments

of the White Tower, which we reach by a circuitous route through a passage round the walls, only wide enough for one person at a time, and a circular, or newel, stair in the north-east turret, gaining at every turn glimpses of the extensive stores of small arms. The second floor is divided into two large apartments, not reckoning the chapel; in the eastern wall of the smaller or Banqueting Chamber, is a fire-place, the only one till recently discovered in any Norman Keep. A second and third have of late years been found in the floor below, but the whole building was designed for security, not for comfort, and in spite

of the use of wooden partitions and tapestry must have been miserable as a place of residence. Passing the south end of the Banqueting Room we ascend to

The Armoury.

The ancient arms are now arranged on the upper storey in the two great apartments, one of which is known as the Council Chamber, the place whence the Duke of Gloucester (afterwards Richard III) hurried Lord Hastings, untried, to execution in the court below: and the other as the ante-room. There are many objects in this, by far the finest collection of ancient armour in England, which ought to be specially noticed by the visitor; but only the most interesting, in the order as far as possible in which they are seen, are here noticed.

It must be remembered that very old armour is extremely rare, as iron and steel are very perishable under conditions, such as mere neglect, which would not destroy bronze or the precious metals. Another circumstance has contributed to render old armour rare: a suit of mail was improved as time went on. A knight who wore his father's armour endeavoured to add to its defensive qualities ere he bequeathed it to his son. The chain mail was gradually removed and plates substituted, so that in most instances the armour we see now is what was worn by the latest possessor at the time when firearms made such personal harness useless. For a few years, however, armour continued to be worn—and it still is by our Life Guards—as an ornament, and it was

decorated more or less according to the means of the wearer. A great part of the Tower collection having belonged to English sovereigns and their highest nobles, it is of superlative excellence in workmanship, and is well worthy of examination even by visitors who care only for the arts of peace. The delicacy of much of the hammering and chasing cannot be exceeded at the present day.

As far back as 1547 there was a collection of arms in the Tower, but the first systematic attempt at forming a museum of the kind was at Greenwich in the reign of Henry VIII. This was robbed in the Civil War, but much of the armour found its way to the Tower, where some of it may still be recognised. In 1668 the collection was increased, and about the beginning of the present century a score of complete equestrian suits were to be seen. In 1821 the line of figures in the horse armoury was supposed to include William I, John of Gaunt, and other princes; but since the collection was rearranged by Sir S. Meyrick, about fifty years ago, these anachronisms have been avoided. The classification is mainly due to the late Mr. John Hewitt, who first made a catalogue in 1859. The following brief notes are chiefly by the Hon. Harold Dillon, F.S.A. :—

Pursuing the route marked out for visitors on the free days we may observe these objects in order. The first case we see on entering the Council Chamber contains a suit of ancient Greek armour, of bronze, found at Cumæ.

In cases on the right hand observe ancient chain mail and cross-bows.

At the end of the room, on the right, is a mounted figure of James II in his own armour, with jack boots.

On the left, in the FIRST ENCLOSED STAND, are figures displaying the early mixture of plate and chain armour. *Observe* two English long bows of yew, recovered from the wreck of the "Mary Rose," sunk in 1545.

In front of the next window is another mounted figure, showing the armour of the time of the Wars of the Roses.

In the SECOND ENCLOSURE are two mounted figures. The first wears the armour bought by the late Lord Waterford for the Eglintoun Tournament in 1839. The second shows a fine suit of fluted armour for man and horse, made at Nuremberg. The figures on foot hold pole axes, such as were used for fighting on foot in the lists.

Opposite the third window is the splendid engraved suit for man and horse sent to Henry VIII by the Emperor Maximilian. Passages in the lives and martyrdoms of St. George and St. Barbara, and the badges of roses and pomegranates, and the letters H. & K. for Henry and Katharine of Arragon, are seen on this armour, which was formerly silvered all over.

In front of this figure *observe* a buckler with a breech-loading matchlock pistol in the boss; this and others like it were here in 1547.

On our right is a case containing the spiked collar supposed to have been taken from the Spanish Armada in 1588, but it was here in 1547. *Observe* also the thumb-screws, bilboes, &c., and a model of the rack.

In the THIRD ENCLOSURE are four suits which belonged to Henry VIII. The first mounted one he is said to have given to his brother-in-law, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, whose tilting lance is here shown. The two foot suits were for combats in the lists. On the right *observe* the block on which Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino were beheaded in 1746, and Lord Lovat in 1747. Also, the beheading axe.

The next figures to the end of the room show armour of the XVth century. *Observe* the helmet with mask, horns, and spectacles, said (since 1660) to have belonged to the jester of Henry VIII, Will Somers.

At the end of the room are early cannon, some from the wreck of the "Mary Rose," also stone cannon-shot taken from the Town Moat.

Passing the figure of Queen Elizabeth on horse-back, attended by a page, which formerly stood in the crypt of the Chapel, hence named Queen Elizabeth's Armoury, and turning along the other side of the chamber, we see suits of armour of the XVIth and XVIIth centuries. In the FIRST ENCLOSURE, *observe* a very fine dark suit damascened with gold. The horse armour is embossed with the arms of Burgundy.

In the SECOND ENCLOSURE note a very interesting suit of armour which belonged to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester (d. 1588), the favourite of Queen Elizabeth. It is ornamented with the orders of the Garter and St. Michael, his initials, and the well-known badge of the bear and ragged staff.

In the THIRD ENCLOSURE are various suits from Malta.

In the FOURTH ENCLOSURE *observe* the blue and gold mounted suit of Prince Henry, son of James I; also, the mounted figure of his brother, Charles I, in a suit completely gilt. Between them, in front, is a fine suit of Charles I, when Duke of York.

We must now turn to the left. Beyond the passage are figures of mounted men of the XVIIth century, and pikemen of the time of the Civil War, with their pikes 14 and 18 feet long.

Passing into the next room we find foreign arms of recent date, helmets of various kinds, swords and rapiers in the glass cases; halberds, partisans, Scotch weapons, and foreign pikes, are in the stands by the cases.

At the upper end of the room are helmets of various forms and dates.

We then return, passing cases containing early firearms of various kinds:—matchlocks, wheel locks, and flint locks. *Observe* the breech-loading Harquebuss which belonged to Henry VIII, the barrel chased and gilt, the breech dated 1537. *Observe* in the same case many beautifully mounted pieces, including several of ivory ornamented in Germany in the sixteenth century.

In the Second Case is the fine flint lock of Charles I when prince, dated 1614.

In a case in the centre of the room is the cloak on which General Wolfe died at the moment of victory before Quebec, 1759; and the uniform worn by the first Duke of Wellington as Constable of the Tower.

A curious mounted figure, in armour for horse and man, composed of small plates and chain work mixed, should be noticed.

The collection of Oriental arms is very fine. *Observe* the Executioner's Sword of the King of Oude, and in the same case a similar weapon from Dahomey; also the Sacrificial Sword from Nepaul.

The trophies in the Ante Room, and in the rooms below stairs, are made of small arms and portions of musket locks, and represent the Prince of Wales's Wedding Cake, birds, insects, and other groups, arranged with great skill.

Descending by the staircase in the North-Western Turret we reach the northern end of the Banqueting Chamber, where further collections of more recent date are arranged, and pass thence to the lower stories, emerging at length on

The Parade.

The Waterloo Barracks are opposite, built in 1845 on the site of storehouses burnt in 1841. The building of similar character to the right is the Officers' Quarters: between the two a glimpse is obtained of the Martin or Brick Tower, whence Blood stole the crown in 1671. *Observe*, on the left, the extensive collection of cannons of all ages and countries, including triple guns taken from the French, of the time of Louis XIV, and some curious and grotesque mortars from India.

Observe, on the right, almost adjoining the Barrack, the Chapel of St. Peter "ad Vincula," so called from having been consecrated on that well-known festival of the Latin Church, the

1st of August, probably in the reign of Henry I. (1100–1135). The old chapel was burnt in 1512, and the present building erected only in time to receive the bodies of the first victims of the tyranny of Henry VIII. It was considered a Royal Chapel before 1550; the interior is not shown to the public. Here it is, in the memorable words of Stow, writing in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that there lie before the high altar, “two dukes between two queens, to wit, the Duke of Somerset and the Duke of Northumberland, between Queen Anne and Queen Katharine, all four beheaded.” Here also are buried Lady Jane (Grey) and Lord Guildford Dudley, the Duke of Monmouth, and the Scotch lords, Kilmarnock, Balmerino, and Lovat, beheaded for their share in the rebellion of 1745. The last burial in the chapel was that of Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Constable of the Tower, in 1871.

The space in front of the chapel is called Tower Green, and was used as a burial ground; in the middle is a small square plot, paved with granite, showing the site on which stood at rare intervals the scaffold on which private executions took place. It has been specially paved by the orders of Her Majesty. The following persons are known to have been executed on this spot:—

1. Queen Anne Boleyn, second wife of Henry VIII, 19th May 1536.
2. Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, the last of the old Angevin or Plantagenet family, 27th May 1541.
3. Queen Katharine Howard, fifth wife of Henry VIII, 13th February 1542.

4. Jane, Viscountess Rochford, 13th February 1542.
5. Lady Jane (Grey), wife of Lord Guildford Dudley, 12th February 1554.
6. Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, 25th February 1601.

They were all beheaded with an axe except Queen Anne Boleyn, whose head was cut off with a sword, the public hangman of Calais having been brought over for the purpose. The executioner of the Earl of Essex was not able to do his work with less than three strokes, and was mobbed and beaten by the populace on his way home. The bodies of all six were buried in the Chapel of St. Peter.

Lord Hastings was also beheaded on Tower Green by order of the Duke of Gloucester in 1483.

The Beauchamp Tower

is on the west side of Tower Green, facing the White Tower, and is on the inner wall between the Bell Tower on the south and the Devereux Tower on the north, being connected with both by a walk along the parapet. Its present name probably refers to the residence in it as a prisoner of Thomas, third Earl of Warwick, of the Beauchamp family, who was attainted under Richard II in 1397, but restored to his honours and liberty two years later under Henry IV. It is curious that the most interesting associations of the place should be connected with his successors in the earldom. Although built entirely for defensive purposes we find it thus early used as a prison, and during the two following

centuries it seems to have been regarded as one of the most convenient places in which to lodge prisoners of rank, and in consequence many of the most interesting mural inscriptions are to be found in its chambers.

In plan the Beauchamp Tower is semi-circular, and it projects eighteen feet beyond the face of the wall. It consists of three storeys, of which the middle one is on a level with the rampart, on which it formerly opened. The whole building dates from the reign of Edward III. We enter at the south-east corner and ascend by a circular staircase to the middle chamber, which is spacious and has a large window, with a fire-place. Here are to be found most of the inscriptions, some having been brought from other chambers. A few are in the entrance passage and on the stair. All are numbered and catalogued. The following—to which the numbers are appended—will be found the most interesting :—

2. On the ground-floor, near the entrance, **ROBERT DUDLEY**. This was the fifth son of John, Duke of Northumberland, and next brother to Guildford Dudley, the husband of Lady Jane Grey. When his father was brought to the block in 1553 he and his brothers remained in prison here, Robert being condemned to death in 1554. In the following year he was liberated with his elder brother Ambrose, afterwards created Earl of Warwick, and his younger brother Henry. In the first year of Queen Elizabeth he was made Master of the Horse and elected a Knight of the Garter. In 1563 he was created Earl of Leicester. He died at Cornbury, in Oxfordshire, in 1588.

8. On the left at the entrance of the great chamber is a carved cross, with other religious emblems, with the name and arms of PEVEREL, and the date 1570. It is supposed to have been cut by a Roman Catholic prisoner confined during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

13. Over the fire-place this inscription in Latin:—"The more suffering for Christ in this world the more glory with Christ in the next," &c. This is signed "Arundel, June 22, 1587." This was Philip Howard, son of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, beheaded in 1573. Philip inherited from his maternal grandfather the earldom of Arundel in 1580. He was a staunch Roman Catholic and was constantly under suspicion of the Government, by which in 1584 he was confined in his own house for a short time. On his liberation he determined to quit the country, but was committed to the Tower in 1585, and died in custody ten years later, having refused release on condition of forsaking his religion. His body was buried in his father's grave in the Chapel of St. Peter, but was eventually removed to Arundel. He left other inscriptions, one in the window (79), and one on the staircase (91), dated 1587.

14. On the right of the fire-place is an elaborate piece of sculpture, which will be examined with peculiar interest as a memorial of the four brothers Dudley: Ambrose (created Earl of Warwick 1561), Guildford (beheaded 1554), Robert (created Earl of Leicester 1563), and Henry (killed at the siege of St. Quintin, 1558), carved by the eldest, John (called Earl of Warwick), who died in 1554. Under a bear and a lion supporting a ragged

staff is the name "JOHN DUDLE," and surrounding them is a wreath of roses (for Ambrose), oak leaves (for Robert, *robur*, an oak), gillyflowers (for Guildford), and honeysuckle (for Henry). Below are four lines, one of them incomplete, alluding to the device and its meaning. It is on record that the Lieutenant of the Tower was allowed 6s. 8d. a day each for the diet of these captive brothers.

33. This is one of several inscriptions relating to the Poole or Pole family (see also Nos. 45, 47, 52, 56, 57). They were the sons of the Countess of Salisbury, by Sir Richard Pole, K.G. No. 45 contains the name of "GEFFRYE POOLE 1562." He was the second son and gave evidence against his elder brother, Lord Montagu, who was beheaded in 1539.

48. "IANE." This interesting inscription, repeated also in the window (85), has always been supposed to refer to the Lady Jane Grey, daughter of the Duke of Suffolk, and wife of Guildford Dudley, fourth son of the Duke of Northumberland. A second repetition in another part of the room was unfortunately obliterated in the last century when a new window was made to fit this chamber for a mess-room. It is sometimes, but erroneously, supposed that the name was carved by this Queen of ten days herself, but it is improbable that she was ever imprisoned in the Beauchamp Tower. She is known to have lived in the house of Partidge, the Gaoler. It is much more probable that the two inscriptions were placed on the wall either by Lord Guildford Dudley, her husband, or by his brother, whose large device has been described above.

66. In the window is the rebus, or monogram, of Thomas Abel: upon a bell is the letter A. This was Dr. Abel, a faithful servant to Queen Katharine of Arragon, first wife of King Henry VIII. He acted as her chaplain during the progress of the divorce, and by his determined advocacy offended the King. For denying the supremacy he was condemned and executed in 1540.

The visitor who has time to spare will find many other records of this kind in the Beauchamp Tower, the oldest of all being the name of "Thomas Talbot 1462" (89), supposed to have been concerned in the Wars of the Roses. Emerging again upon Tower Green we see on the right the

Lieutenant's Lodgings,

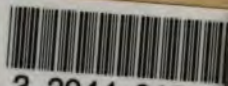
now called the Queen's House. The hall door, where a sentry stands, is the same through which Lord Nithisdale escaped in female dress, the night before he was to have been beheaded, 1716. Some parts of the house are of great antiquity, among them the rooms in the Bell Tower, those on the upper storey which open on the leads and the rampart known as The Prisoners' Walk, and the Council Room, a handsome apartment containing a curious monument of the Gunpowder Plot. In this room Guy Fawkes and his associates were examined, 1605. The interior of the Queen's House is not shown to the public. Next to it is the house of the Gentleman Gaoler, or chief Warder. It was in this house that Lady Jane Grey lived when a

prisoner, and from its windows saw her husband go forth from the adjoining Beauchamp Tower to his execution on Tower Hill, and his headless body brought to the chapel "in a carre," while the scaffold was being prepared for her own death on the Green in front, which took place on the same day, Monday 12th February 1554.

NOTE.—Visitors who wish to know more about the Tower are referred to the Larger Edition of this Guide (6*d.*), and to the works of Bayley, of Brayley and Britton, of Mr. Doyne C. Bell, and of Mr. G. T. Clark.

THE END.

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